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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON THE USSR MEAT INDUSTRY,
AS OF JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources]

USSR

By the end of 1950, the number of livestock in kolkhozes had increased as follows over prewar: cattle 38 percent, sheep and goats 65, and swine 55.(1)

Karelo-Finnish SSR

In 1950, almost 15 percent more meat products and animal fats were produced in the republic than in 1949. Production of animal fats in 1950 was four times that of 1940.(2)

Estonian SSR

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the number of cattle in the republic increased four times, horses three times, and swine 12 times.(3)

Production of animal fats must reach 22,000 metric tons, and of commercial pork 38,000 metric tons by 1955.(4)

Lithuanian SSR

The 1950 livestock-increase plan was fulfilled as follows in the republic: cattle 116 percent, including cows 103.9; sheep 174.8; swine 92.7 and fowl 75.6. The plan for increase of swine and fowl was not fulfilled mainly as the result of underfulfillment in Kaunas and Vil'nyus oblasts.(5)

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Belorussian SSR

By the end of 1950, the number of livestock in the republic had increased as follows over prewar: cattle 27 percent, sheep 33, and swine 61.(6)

Ukrainian SSR

Kolkhoz livestock increased as follows in the republic during 1950: cattle 15 percent, swine 26, sheep and goats 37, and fowl 55.(7) As of 1 January 1951, kolkhozes had 57.5 percent more cattle, including 26.9 percent more cows, 24.8 percent more swine, 25.4 percent more sheep and goats, and 126.5 percent more fowl than in 1940.(8)

Georgian SSR

In 1950, kolkhoz livestock in the republic had increased over 1940 as follows: cattle 37 percent, sheep and goats 98, and swine 172.(9)

Meat production in the city of Tbilisi totaled 6,271.9 metric tons in 1950, an increase of 34 percent over 1940, and of 18.9 percent over 1948.(10)

Armenian SSR

Between 1940 and 1950 the number of cattle in the republic increased 30.6 percent, and the number of sheep and goats 80.6 percent.(11)

RSFSR

In 1950, livestock in the RSFSR increased over 1949 as follows: cattle 8 percent, including cows 17, sheep and goats 11, swine 26, and fowl 43.(12) During 1949 and 1950, livestock increased as follows on kolkhozes of Leningrad Oblast: cattle 38 percent, sheep 35, and swine and fowl two times.(13)

Uzbek SSR

In 1950, production in republic meat and dairy industry enterprises increased over 1949 as follows: meat 26 percent, sausage products 45, boiled fat 37, animal fats 15.(14)

Turkmen SSR

The 3-year livestock-increase plan for kolkhozes of the republic calls for a 30-percent increase in the number of cattle, 55 percent for sheep and goats, and almost three times for fowl. Actually, by the end of 1950, increases were as follows [i.e., for the years 1949 and 1950]: cattle 14 percent, sheep and goats 4.3, and fowl two times.(15) During the year 1950 alone, cattle increased 8.4 percent, and sheep and goats 15 percent, but the 1950 plan for increase of these types of livestock was not fulfilled. As of 1 January 1951, 41 percent of the republic's kolkhozes did not have the required number of sheep, and 42 percent did not have the required number of cattle.(16)

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As compared with prewar, cattle in the republic increased 93.2 percent, and sheep and goats 153.7 percent by the end of 1950.(17)

At the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Frunze and Osh meat combines were the only ones in the republic. By the end of 1950 there were eight combines in Kirgiz SSR. The Rybachinskiy Combine is of particular significance since it will handle livestock previously driven to Frunze or Osh, and thus reduce weight losses.(18)

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8. Ibid., 31 Jan 51
9. Yerevan, Kommunist, 25 Feb 51
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11. Sovetskaya Estoniya, 16 Jan 51
12. Ibid., 17 Feb 51
13. Leningradskaya Pravda, 30 Jan 51
14. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 9 Jan 51
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17. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 9 Jan 51
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